

REPARATORY SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES

Problems of Peace in Our Liberal Colleges

They Must Meet Present World Needs by Renewed Effort to Expand the Mind and to Approach Questions With Deeper Penetration and Broader Sympathies.

By HARRY A. GARFIELD, President of Williams College.

THE position of the American college has been vastly strengthened by the war. Those who used to question whether a college education was an asset or a liability have been silenced. The ready response of college men to the call to arms and the service then rendered proved at least that the training and life had not incapacitated them for the sternest and most strenuous of tasks. Nor should we overlook, in passing, the significance of the return of discharged soldiers and released sailors in large numbers to complete their college work. They have proved that the college training is worth while, for they have willingly returned to its discipline and to a mode of life which must seem tame and commonplace in comparison to life at the front and the responsibility of command which many of them have known.

But the war record of college men proves much more than a negative. By a sure deduction it confirms belief in the value of humanistic studies as a background and foundation for life as well as for graduate study.

It is used to be argued that a college training unfitted a young man for business, that it was neither useful nor necessary except to those seeking the rewards of scholarship or going into the learned professions. It is true that this view has undergone a considerable change in the last ten or thirty years, and that the colleges have liberalized their courses of study. But it should not escape observation that the colleges which have yielded least to the demands of the utilitarianism contributed in largest proportion to the military and naval forces of the United States in the late war. Williams College, for example, is of this group. Of her living sons, graduates and non-graduates, 37 1/2 per cent. served in the army and navy. Of the classes graduated since 1900 60 per cent. were in the service. Of those between 1910 and 1915 the percentage rose to nearly 80, while of the 103 men graduated in 1917 101 were in actual military service. This is but typical of what other colleges of this group have done. My point is that, measured by the response to the country's need in time of war, the training was sufficient for ten years and more the conscious object of Williams has been to train citizens for citizenship. This also is typical. To train citizens for citizenship is and should remain the aim of the American college.

As we are confronted now with the problems of peace, if the educational programme of our colleges, based on the foundation of humanistic study and seeking as they did to train men to think broadly and soundly, proved sufficient for the war, surely we may be encouraged to believe that the change in need is not a new vision face the future. Problems which were simple have become complex, problems which were local have become national and international in scope. Moreover, they are problems in which the human factor plays an ever increasing part. New ways must be found to deal with old questions, new machinery set up and above all a different attitude of mind developed.

For example, the question of wages, hours and conditions in the coal mines of the United States are no longer questions to be considered by operators and mine workers alone. The public is a party in interest and must be consulted. Nor are the issues raised a matter of national concern only. Coal is a basic commodity, and the position in which the United States finds itself placed at the close of the world war makes the production and distribution of the essential product a matter of first importance to the people of Europe as well as of the United States. The same is true of controversies affecting the production and distribution of food supplies and basic raw material, of transportation by land and water. The economic principles involved are immensely extended and the new factors introduced are so many as to render the problem well nigh insoluble by old methods of approach. The mere size of the problem is baffling. The war has converted questions of domestic supply and private contract into questions of international groups and of public concern.

The utility of attempting to solve these new problems on old lines and by old methods of approach is presented by the conferences now in session.

Our colleges have for the most part adhered to their old educational programmes. One important change, however, has been carried over from the military studies of student army training corps days. The "war issues" course opened our eyes to the possibilities of a course of this nature as a bit of mind-stretching work for freshmen. In many of our older institutions of the East it was still stoutly maintained prior to experience with the "war issues" course that languages, ancient and modern, mathematics and English were best adapted to the work of freshman year. In the spring of 1914 the Faculty of Williams College devoted considerable time to the consideration of the studies of freshman year. It was apparent to some of us that we postponed too long the kind of intellectual training necessary

students, or 75 per cent., in its classes this fall.

The enrollment in second year and advanced literature courses in French has increased about 100 per cent. Beginning classes in Spanish register nearly 900 students, double the number last year.

German is another department which has a proportionate increase with the larger university registration figures. About 587 students are studying the language, an increase of about 41 per cent. over last year.

The first Philippine girl to enroll in the University of Wisconsin is Mrs. Corliss S. Peres, who came to Madison this fall to join her husband, who has been during the last year a Philippine government student in the Wisconsin library school.

She and her husband were both graduated from the University of the Philippines in 1917 and were married two days before they sailed for America last summer. Instead of continuing her studies in medicine, Mrs. Peres entered the National Training School for Missionaries in San Francisco, while her husband studied at the University of Wisconsin. She will pursue studies in preparation for missionary work after her return to the Philippines. They plan to go to Java or India as missionaries.

During the last summer, Mrs. Peres has been lecturing in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. She speaks English fluently, as well as Spanish, French and German.

She and her son will go to college together this fall when A. B. Ames, Kenneth Ames, and his son, Kenneth Ames, 40 years his junior, attend the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Ames is continuing his legal studies, for many years ago he studied law and was admitted to the bar. His son is enrolled in the college of engineering. Mr. Ames was formerly a business partner of John Pershing, Sr., father of Gen. Pershing.

WOODLAWN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

In a practice football game Wednesday afternoon, the team of the Woodlawn School for Boys, Plainfield, N. J., defeated the team of the Woodlawn School for Boys, Plainfield, N. J., by a score of 54 to 45. Coach Fred of the Laramie Park team was in charge. The team of the Woodlawn School for Boys, Plainfield, N. J., was composed of Archie Hawthorne, Teddy Bartine and Jack Stevens of the Woodlawn team did fine playing, displaying to advantage the special training given them by their athletic coaches.

Every afternoon from 8 to 5 the school is out on the spacious playing grounds in the open air developing through play supervised and organized by the coaches, the principles of teamwork, cooperation, loyalty, mental and physical alertness—many qualities that books and indoor study alone can never give a boy.

Dr. H. Hartshorne, Jr., for five years assistant teacher of athletics at Columbia summer school, is a member of the Woodlawn faculty this year.

Mr. W. H. Hartshorne, Jr., an assistant teacher of athletics at Columbia summer school, is a member of the Woodlawn faculty this year.

Allen P. Tanner, class athlete of Yale, and Garriek M. Taylor, champion of the track team at Syracuse University, are also on the faculty.

variety, are some of the new teachers at Woodlawn this year.

A special business course is now being given to the students of the school. In a game of football between the Midget Reds and Golds David Foster, John Shedd, Storey Roland, William Hyde, William Dunbar and Maxwell and Lewis Morse distinguished themselves by good playing.

Basketball prospects are bright, the veteran team that made such a splendid record last year expecting to eclipse that record.

At a meeting of the Midgets Maxwell Morse was elected captain of the Reds and John Shedd captain of the Golds.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FINE AND APPLIED ART.

To those who realize the importance of art to industry it is a hopeful sign that technical schools, greatly depleted in numbers by the war, are filled to capacity at the opening of the school year.

Every professional department of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art, 2337 Broadway, is filled and a waiting list is established. New classes are now being formed, including a new class in general painting under Miss Felicie Waldo Howell, whose work is well known and highly appreciated both in Europe and America. This class meets every Friday and is designed for students who want to study from a larger range of models and work in a variety of media.

Another class is for talented children who are in school daily, but who want to begin special art training leading to professional study later on. This class meets every Saturday morning from 9 to 12 and studies drawing, color and design as they are applied in interior decoration, costume design, poster advertising and other professional fields.

Registration may be made and information may be had at the school.

OBERLIN COLLEGE.

President Henry Churchill King and W. P. Bohn, attorney at law, of the National Council of Congregational Churches at Grand Rapids, Dr. King is chairman of the Commission on Missions and is presiding at the meetings of the American Missionary Association, which is in session here.

He is serving also on the Y. M. C. A. commission of the international convention to decide whether or not the war work should be a permanent place in the Y. M. C. A. This commission, known by the technical title of "A Commission on the Conservation of the Values," is to report to the Y. M. C. A. of North America, to be held in Detroit next month. The success in London in using men and women "Y" workers has been a great help in giving information and to invite foreign workers to a wholesome good time, is being studied by this commission; also the use of the army type hut in industrial training, the conversion of the summer camp into a winter camp, and the use of John R. Mott, is the most important yet held, as it is to deal with large and vital questions, and never has the association been so busy.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The appointment of George Byron Rorabach to fill the newly created chair of professor of foreign trade at Harvard is announced by the Graduate School of Business Administration. So far it is known this is the first time in the history of American Universities that any school has organized such a chair.

Professor Rorabach, who was graduated from Colgate in 1903, is an expert on world commerce. He was for seven years professor of commercial geography at the University of Pennsylvania and left this position in 1913 to take on a commission for the Carnegie Endowment to South America, where he made an exhaustive study of trade conditions.

During the war Professor Rorabach worked at the Shipping Board in connection with former Dean E. F. Gay. Since the armistice he has been engaged in developing a new system of trade statistics which the Government intends to distribute to American business men.

Professor Rorabach was chairman of the Committee on the Revision and Classification of Trade Statistics.

He also recently announced the appointment of Edward Vermilye Huntington, '95, to the professorship of mechanics in the Engineering School. This appointment comes as a reward for many years of service on the university teaching staff.

PHILLIPS EXETER.

In spite of the fact that last year at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., was badly broken at times by the influenza and by the war the returns as measured by honors in the annual college board examinations in June were at least up to standard. The number of Exeter students who made honors was fifty-eight.

As usual the Bay State leads in total enrollment at Exeter. There were only thirty-nine States represented this year. The enrollment by States follows: Massachusetts, 139; New York, 125; New Hampshire, 100; New Jersey, 57; Ohio, 56; Pennsylvania, 51; Maine, 33; Minnesota, 11; Iowa, 10; Vermont, 9; Texas, 8; California, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, 7; Georgia, Washington, 5; Indiana, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Utah, Arkansas, 4; Alabama, Florida, Idaho, Mississippi, Nevada, Tennessee, West Virginia, 3; Louisiana, Kentucky, 2; North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, 1; Nebraska, 1; District of Columbia, 6; Canada, 1; Bermuda Islands, 1; Mexico, 5.

BLACKBURN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

Blackburn Presbyterian College at Carlinville, Ill., has received from the first Mayor of Carlinville, John M. Woodson, now of St. Louis, a farm of 1,600 acres, with the coal underlying it, as a memorial to his father, the late Judge David M. Woodson of Carlinville, for erection, establishment and maintenance and support of a memorial hall and library and museum of fine arts building, to be known as the Woodson Memorial Building.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25.—Unless faculty salaries are permanently increased, Brown University will inevitably drift out of the teaching profession," declared President W. H. F. Fane of Brown University in a report to the corporation of the university, in discussing the financial outlook of the university, President Fane said:

"During the year 1918-19 our financial condition was such that we were forced to the great increase in every item of expense we knew we must face another similar deficit this year. We therefore, in applying for our annual budget, have asked for a 20 per cent. increase in our salaries for a 'war emergency fund' of \$100,000. As a result of excellent cooperation a total war fund of \$200,000 was secured and the university was enabled to meet all immediate obligations. To continue the bonus of 20 per cent. on salaries for another year, to enlarge the library and its staff, to strengthen all departments of instruction, to establish a summer session for men who had been away on service and to face the future with courage and faith.

"How can we will this emergency fund? We can only do so by raising our salaries for the year 1919-20, and leave a surplus to be applied to the year 1920-21, and then our difficulties will disappear. The salary problem is a living one. It involves a rising cost of education. The university income from its endowment will purchase scarcely more than one-half of what it would purchase in 1914. The cost of heat, light, fuel, printing, service, labor of every kind, has increased enormously, and an institution fairly well endowed a few years ago is now forced to increase its budget with every item mounting upward. An endowment of \$2,000,000 today means hardly more than an endowment of \$1,000,000 a few years ago. Putting the matter in another way, we may say that the war has reduced by nearly 50 per cent. the endowments of the American colleges. No wonder that our oldest and strongest institutions are now laying plans for large increases in permanent endowment. Unless faculty salaries are permanently increased at Brown and also at every other university, we will inevitably drift out of the teaching profession. American wealth, greatly increased by the war, will surely respond to its obligation and opportunity.

"The plans for a new gymnasium were laid aside when our country entered the war. They must now be brought out and reconsidered. The plans prepared are so large and imposing as to open a long vista of possibilities that something new must be built before long is obvious to all our friends. The present gymnasium, erected in 1891, was intended for the use of 250 students and is now pathetically inadequate. According to the new plans the present building would be converted into offices and locker rooms, the new structure would occupy the site of certain houses now standing on Waterman street. It would include accommodations for baseball and football practice in the winter months, as well as basketball, hockey, wrestling, fencing and track athletics and would furnish for the first time in twenty years an adequate floor for the physical training which is required for a Brown University degree. We have recognized the department of physical training as coordinate with all other departments of instruction, and we have long been anxious to provide service, both as teacher and as supervisor of athletics, deserves the largest possible recognition by increase of equipment and opportunity."

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

President Kenneth C. M. Sills announces that the Annie Talbot Cole lectures for the present year at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., will be given by the English novelist, who will be here November 13, and former President William H. Taft, who will come at a later date.

The man who is fitting himself for a career will find in the above business and industrial management subjects the proper setting or foundation. The ultimate goal in this field is a career, and a job, the man who is able to acquire a true managerial viewpoint will not allow his responsibilities to lapse into a mere job status.

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